



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 11, 1911.  
WELCOME, PRINTERS, TO CALIFORNIA.  
TO THE QUITTER.  
SOCIETY AND THE CRIMINAL.  
REV. WM. RADER STATES HIS CASE.  
STEEL TRUST AFTER BREAD CONTROL.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1911.

No. 26

## TO THE QUITTER.

By John M. Work.

So you are tired and discouraged and propose to lie down and quit?

Just when things are coming our way all over the United States and all over the world. When the magazines are devoting a large amount of space to us. When the newspapers are compelled to give us attention. When we are drawing the fire from the biggest batteries the enemy has. When our municipal and Congressional victories have put us on the map, so to speak. When a presidential campaign is coming on in which we should all do our duty and reach another mile post on the way to the co-operative commonwealth.

In the face of all this, you propose to lie down. Well—good-bye!

There have always been those who lack the stern qualities and grim persistence to keep on fighting until the goal is reached. There have always been those who drop out of the ranks and take it easy, and then profit by the sacrifices of their comrades after the victory is won. There have always been those who want to get something for nothing. There have always been those who give the enemy aid and comfort by throwing down their arms in the midst of the conflict.

To one who was in the fight before you heard of it, your lament is babyish.

Some of your plans have not worked out as you expected. There were not so many votes as you thought there ought to be. You were unable to see visible results of your efforts. You have not been fully appreciated by your comrades.

The changing of people's minds is a gradual, not a sudden process. Seldom does a comrade see the direct results of his own individual efforts for the cause.

But, let him look back a few years, comparing the standing of the movement then with its standing now, and he will see the marvelous advance that has been made through the common efforts of all the comrades, including himself.

And let him not expect to be patted on the back every time he aims a blow at the enemy. There are others also in the fight.

Persistence—persistence—and yet again persistence—is the thing that wins.

And working for the great cause is the only thing that is worth living for at this stage of human progress. He who quits is dead. He is intellectually and spiritually deceased.

Let the faint-hearted and the weaklings lie down if they like.

But those whose courage and whose consecration to the cause make them worthy to be called men and women will keep on fighting, with dogged determination, in spite of all obstacles and discouragements, until capitalism is conquered and Socialism takes possession.

“Without free speech no search for truth is possible; without free speech no discovery of truth is useful; without free speech progress is checked and the nations no longer march forward toward the nobler life which the future holds for man. Better a thousand-fold abuse of free speech than denial of free speech. The abuse dies in a day, but the denial slays the life of the people and entombs the hope of the race.”—Charles Bradlaugh.

The “Labor Clarion” represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

## Welcome, Printers, To California

The International Typographical Union assembles next week in annual session. It is the fifty-seventh convention of that body. Known far and wide as a leader in the ranks of organized labor, with many features of marked interest to citizens generally, and with a standard of intelligence recognized by all, this old-line trade union is welcomed to California by all those associated with it in the work in which it is engaged, and also by those who are outside the ranks.

It doesn't take a man or woman long to see the good for which the I. T. U. stands in community-life. Large sums of money expended for the aged and sick, and for old-age pensions, the magnificent Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, the technical course of instruction for the apprentice or the handicapped journeyman, the use of brain power to get results without recourse to the strike or lockout, and the upbuilding of the highest type of fraternalism, all draw public attention to the parent organization of the hundreds of unions of printers and mailers scattered over this land, Canada, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.

For the first time in the west the typesetters and the other crafts closely associated with them are assembling. When International President James M. Lynch calls the delegates to order next Monday morning, and the speeches of welcome are spoken by State, city and union officials, there will be a reign of hospitality mingled with the business to be transacted.

All the sights and scenes worth while have been laid under tribute for the occasion. If fortunate enough to enjoy good weather—and that is really the only kind we have in California—it matters not whether the city, the beach, the bay, Mt. Tamalpais, Muir Woods, or the delights of Alameda County be seen, visitors will carry away remembrances of unstinted hospitality, and will recall promises to make the stay pleasant—all faithfully kept.

And with all the pleasure-seeking, the important matter to the scores of thousands represented in the city of San Francisco is the business to be transacted. Actuated solely by the good of all, with a determination to serve the International Typographical Union, there is opportunity to make the sessions memorable.

The printers of the west are glad indeed to see consummated the plans they have laid, and they join as one man to extend the fraternal hand with the hope that nothing may occur to mar the enjoyment of any man, woman or child who has traveled from far or near to attend the I. T. U. gathering in this city.

## LESSONS ON MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN

By Richard Caverly.

### Letter No. 4.

Through money, the exchange of title or ownership of commodities and service is effected. What is really known as money is simply an order on society—on labor.

There is not now, never was and never will be any other kind of money (in its true sense) than “fiat money.”

Swapping dollars (so-called) made of one metal or material for dollars made of another kind of material, is not redeeming them. It is only exchanging them. The gold dollar—the coin representing the denomination “dollar,” must finally be redeemed in labor or labor products, otherwise it is worthless. This is the only real redemption money can know.

Unless the law cripples the “coins,” the denominational representative—made of one kind of material by discriminating against it in favor of those made of other materials, by fully monetizing the latter and only partially monetizing the “crippled” coin, as was done with the so-called greenbacks issued during the War of the Rebellion, the coins made of different kinds of material will always circulate at “par” with each other, save that the paper coins will, because of their greater convenience, command a slight premium over the metal coins, as was the case in 1893 for several weeks (see financial columns of the great eastern dailies, July-August, 1893).

If you want to see a badly-crippled coin, one very liable to cause trouble in the future, carefully read the inscription on the back of a national bank note, as follows: “This note is receivable in all parts of the United States, in payment of all taxes and excises and all other dues to the United States, except duties on imports, also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations, within the United States, except interest on the public debt.”

If the reader will carefully observe the foregoing inscription on the national bank note, he will see that it will not legally pay “duties on imports,” it cannot legally be used to pay “interest on the public debt,” in other words a national bank note is legal money, and is not legal money. It will legally pay some debts, but not all debts. It is monetized, and demonetized. It is hocus pocus—now you have it and now you don't have it.

But there is one sure thing—it is liable to cause trouble. Its basis: “Bonds and other securities” is unsound. It must depreciate in value in time of war, just as the so-called greenback did, and for the same reason—the “exception clause.”

Under a provision of the Aldrich plan, an association of bankers may deposit with the Government collateral, consisting of trust stocks (highly watered) or bonds, or even mortgages and private notes, and receive in return Government notes secured by United States bonds or “other securities.”

The banks still draw interest and dividends on the stocks, bonds and notes, and, in addition, are given a present of the Government notes, which become a circulating medium among the people.

So you see the monopoly of money is transferred from the Government to the banks.

The act authorizing this gigantic steal and



monopoly says, in part: "As a basis for additional circulation, any securities, including commercial paper, held by a national banking association."

You may have precisely the same securities, but you cannot cash on them. If you want money you must go to the bank. But the bank cashes them, having the money given it by the Government on its "watered stocks and other securities."

It of course charges you interest on the loan. No wonder the national banking system is said to be the best on earth—for the banker.

The formation of a money trust, in a sense in which it has never existed in all time, is already on the way, and has the hearty support of the President.

It is as absurd, where not due to ignorance, to talk of a fifty-cent dollar, as to talk of a six-inch foot, or an eight-ounce pound, or a two-peck bushel.

Neither is there, never was or will be such a thing as "money of the world."

Money is never cosmopolitan. United States gold coin, or silver, when it leaves our shores, is simply a commodity, is divested of its money, of its legal attributes, is demonetized by the act of sending it away from the creating power—the Government, and is not money until it returns in the same form as United States money.

"Sound money," "honest money," etc., are simply catch phrases to delude the unthinking.

Honesty and dishonesty are attributes of human character, of persons, not inanimate objects.

There may be genuine or counterfeit coins.

When a man prates or writes about "honest money," you will find the dishonesty in the man who talks about honest or dishonest money.

(To be continued.)

#### PRINTERS' HEALTH.

The volume containing the reports of the officers of the International Typographical Union for the fiscal year ending with May, 1911, is now in circulation.

The International Typographical Union has for years conducted a health campaign from its international headquarters, and working through local committees. In his report this year President James M. Lynch has this to say as to the progress of the campaign:

"Your president has continued the agitation during the past year for better sanitary conditions in the workrooms where our members are compelled to labor. We have also continued the distribution of the tuberculosis pamphlet.

"As to sanitation and other workroom conditions, our local unions should continue to give these subjects attention. With the movement against filthy, non-ventilated composing rooms there will be entire sympathy on the part of the general public, and no employer can afford to resist the demand for a change in working conditions that will guarantee health and comfort.

"As a matter of fact, well-ventilated and scientifically arranged composing rooms are as good an investment as is the latest improvement in typesetting machinery, or the newest and most up-to-date faces in type. The worker who is in good health and who is working amid pleasant surroundings is the best kind of a worker, for both mentally and physically he is equipped to produce the best that his art knows. Good printing means additional patronage for the printing office, and to a very great extent good printing requires artistic typesetting.

"All of our local unions should have health committees, and these committees should be untiring in their efforts to improve sanitary conditions and other features in composing rooms requiring betterment. Whenever a condition exists that requires improvement, if the employer fails to make the improvement on request of the

health committee, then the bad condition should be called to the attention of the local board of health, and if the local board of health refuses to act, agitation should be started through the central body, through pamphlets circulated liberally, and through the withdrawal of our members from employment in the composing room of the offending proprietor, if this last radical step is an absolute necessity.

"As I have repeatedly asserted, a higher wage scale is of no benefit to a member if the conditions under which he works make for the propagation of disease and early death. The family might better retain the provider and protector under a low wage scale than enjoy the fruits of a high wage scale for only a limited period, and then when husband and father is removed become the objects of the charity of the public, or of the union, or of fraternal societies."

President Lynch also touches on the great white plague, and says:

"Scientific research has proven that there is no known medicine that will cure consumption, and that it is a waste of time and money to use so-called 'consumption cures.' All advertised cures of this nature are frauds. Doctors who advertise should be avoided as much as medicines which are advertised. Reputable doctors do not advertise.

"When a person learns that he has consumption he should go at once to a physician or dispensary and do as he is advised. He should not waste time and money on patent medicines. Advertised cures and advertising doctors are all worthless. This is the advice given by one of the most eminent physicians.

"Over \$15,000,000 annually is poured into the coffers of those who exploit and advertise fake consumption cures, according to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; and for this vast sum the victims receive nothing in return, but are often permanently injured, and, in the majority of cases, cheated out of the chance for a real cure.

"Sanitary workrooms and an abundance of fresh air at all times are the best preventives. These admonitions are being constantly proclaimed by the International Typographical Union through its traveling tuberculosis exhibit, its sanatorium at the Union Printers' Home, and by the annual distribution of thousands of pieces of literature."

#### A RECORD STRIKE.

The strike of the coal miners in Westmoreland County, Pa., is made the subject of an article in the "American Magazine" by A. S. Crapsey, and some of the paragraphs make interesting reading:

"No one could be with these men for any length of time without feeling for them a sympathetic admiration. They were sacrificing their immediate comfort for future good; they were fighting for a cause; they were convinced that they were battling for the two primary rights of man, the right of a man to own himself and the right of a man to own his job. Most of them had come from Eastern Europe, lured by promises of freedom and plenty. They found slavery and starvation awaiting them. These men were living on starvation allowances. The union gave each man \$2.50 a week with a small additional sum for each child. They would march every afternoon a distance of five miles to and from the mines and go supperless to bed, and yet they held on. They asked 'where is the freedom you promised me? Where is the plenty?' The condition of the women and children in the shacks that the labor unions built to shelter them will not bear description. They were half-starved; they were clothed in the cast-off rags of others; they are innocent victims of a great social wrong. The strikers are beaten, but only for a time."

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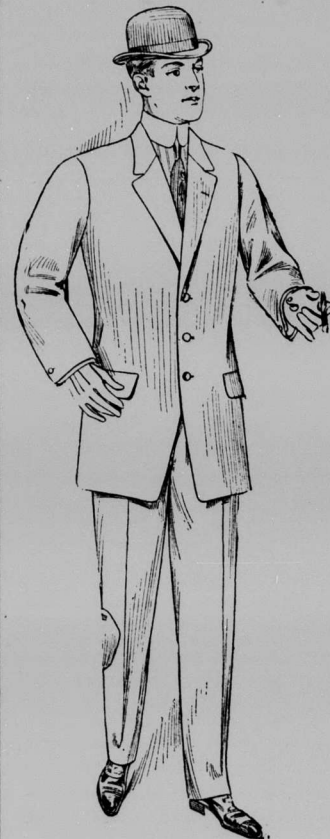


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## The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



### SOCIETY AND THE CRIMINAL.

By Leon Yanckwich.

"Man's inhumanity to man,  
Makes countless thousands mourn."

The above lines of Burns, the Scottish peasant-poet, are a characterization of man's dealings with his fellow man. It is true that mutual aid is the basis of social organization, but man's dealings with his fellow men are not always characterized by this idea of social service and social duty. We preach that man is his brother's keeper, but in practice we deny the precept.

Particularly is this true of our treatment of those who have sinned against the social system—and have been "found out." The inhumanity of society's treatment of these social sinners has made countless thousands mourn.

Presumably, our penal system is intended for the reformation of the criminal and the prevention of the repetition of crime. Not only do our penal institutions fail, in most instances, to accomplish this end, but the attitude of the people at large, the social body, towards the criminal is such as to nullify the little good that the prison might have done.

Do we extend a helping hand to the man who, having once sinned against his fellow men, is willing to lead a decent life? Do we tell him to "go forth in peace and sin no more," at the same time showing him our willingness to assist him in leading such a life?

No, rather, we point the finger of scorn at him. We make it impossible for him to forget his past. All avenues of employment are closed to him.

In the dark days of English criminal law, certain felons were branded with the seal of infamy. The letter "F," meaning "felon," was branded on the forehead. We do not do this today, but our treatment of the ex-prisoner is the same as though the seal of infamy were still branded on his forehead.

And it is only an extraordinary manifestation of our attitude that makes us come to a realization of its gross injustice. Recently a newspaper dispatch from Pittsburg told us that—

"Unable to get work, Andy Toth, who was recently freed from the Riverside Penitentiary, where he served twenty years of a life sentence for a murder which he never committed, is battering at the doors of the prison for admittance. Attorney Goehring has announced that Toth has found it impossible to meet conditions that would permit him to get a livelihood, and that he does not want to be a burden on his friends. He believes the government owes him a debt that will assure him existence, and is going back to the prison he has known as home so long to demand it."

This man was declared to be innocent. Society had done him a great wrong, had deprived him of liberty and happiness, unjustly. And yet, when society, the organized state, recognizing its fault, endeavored to remedy the error in part by giving the man liberty, we, the social body, instead of extending the man a hand of fellowship, instead of, by our conduct, endeavoring to make him forget the cruelty of society's sin against him—we placed the man in a position where, unable to get honest employment, he would be compelled to either beg or steal and return to prison.

Weaker men have been unable to resist the impulse, and, haunted by the police and denied the right to make an honest living, have plunged into a career of crime.

This man, however, had strength of character, and when he saw the opportunity of making an honest living, and leading an honest life through his labor, gone, he humbly returned to the prison

he had known as his home for so many years and asked for admittance.

And this raises the question: Do we endeavor to reform criminals? Do we endeavor to reclaim them? The history of our treatment of the ex-convict compels us to admit that we do not. Upon the arch at the entrance of Dante's Inferno these words were written: "Give up hope all ye who enter here." One would be justified in placing these words on the portals of every prison. Oscar Wilde, who was a victim of his fellow men's inhumanity, wrote in his "Ballad of Reading Gaol":

"I know not whether laws be right,  
Or whether laws be wrong;  
All that we know who lie in gaol  
Is that the wall is strong;  
And that each day is like a year,  
A year whose days are long.

"The vilest deeds like poison weeds,  
Bloom well in prison air:  
It is only what is good in man  
That wastes and withers there;  
Pale Anguish keeps the heavy gate,  
And the Warder is despair."

Judge McKenzie says, in his "Side-lights on City Life":

"Old Tiglah-Pileser, a heather statesman warrior, of no small fame, was wont to close the testimony to his abilities upon his tablets with this sentence, which may be regarded as a sort of trade mark: 'I destroyed and ruined.' When the history of those heathen institutions called jails and penitentiaries is written, an appropriate inscription for each page would be the trade mark of the Assyrian monarch."

Inside the prison walls, anguish and despair. And without them?—what? A cold and cruel world! No helping hand stretching forth to help the convict. Everything and everybody pharisee-like, endeavoring to remind the ex-convict of his past life.

Is it possible that twenty centuries of civilized life should not have made us depart from the proverb: "An eye for an eye" in dealing with our criminals?

Cannot society learn to forgive and help?

### REPREHENSIBLE.

At a meeting of the Georgia-Florida Saw Mill Association, a set of resolutions was adopted that ought to bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of every self-respecting American citizen. It appears that this association, with its beggarly wage, has been unable to obtain sufficient help to keep in its mills a full complement of men. The resolutions in substance call upon town and city officials and boards of trade to enter into a campaign whereby all idle men will be declared vagrants and forced to leave the towns and cities under pain of being deprived of their liberty. One of the whereases to the resolution says that "from investigation of the statutes of the State of Florida, it is apparent that the idle men are violators of the law and can be forced to go to work and contribute to the wealth and prosperity of themselves and the State."

A resolve incorporates "that the secretary of this association call on the Jacksonville Board of Trade to use its influence toward bringing about an active campaign throughout the entire State to run the vagrants and idle men out of the cities and towns and force them to earn their support."

Neighbor: "How did that naughty little boy of yours get hurt?" "That good little boy of yours hit him on the head with a brick."

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## American Federation of Labor Letter

### Jail Sentence Expected.

A rumor which apparently will not down is to the effect that President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Vice-President John Mitchell will be haled into court shortly by Justice Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in response to a demand made by the investigating committee to the court. It will be remembered that the defendants were cited to appear in court and show cause why they should not be held in contempt. Numerous motions were filed by attorneys for the defendants, all of which were overruled, and, as a last move in the case, a plea of "not guilty" was offered.

The plea was taken under advisement by the court and an adjournment had, ostensibly for the purpose of the prosecution filing an answer to the plea.

One of the motions made by the defendants was that the prosecuting committee be discharged on account of bias and District Attorney Wilson substituted therefor.

Justice Wright disposed of this motion by the addition of the District Attorney to the committee, and he has accepted the commission as an individual.

There is no disguising the fact that Justice Wright seems particularly bent on punishing these men by imprisonment or heavy penalty. Every movement made on the bench, the disposition of every motion and the court's general attitude speaks plainly of his apparent intent. President Gompers stated at the time that the committee was appointed, in answer to a question: "Let them go as far as they like." It appears at this time that the court is likely to go all the way.

### A Trip to the Coast.

In response to an urgent request, President Gompers is to make a trip to the northwest and the State of California. Leaving Washington on Thursday, August 17th, his first stop will be at Denver, Saturday, August 19th, arriving there at 1 p. m. and leaving for Salt Lake City on Monday, August 21st, at 8 a. m., arriving in Salt Lake City on Tuesday, August 22d at 12:30 p. m., where he will remain until Wednesday, August 23d, at 2:50 p. m., when he will leave for Butte, Mont., arriving there Thursday, August 24th at 7 a. m., and leaving on Friday, August 25th at 7:10 p. m. for Spokane; arrive at Spokane Saturday, August 26th at 6:20 a. m. He will leave Spokane Sunday, August 27th at 6:20 a. m. and arrive in Seattle at 8:15 p. m.; leaving Seattle Monday, August 28th at 11:30 p. m., arriving at Vancouver Tuesday, August 29th at 8:30 a. m., and leave Vancouver same day at 11 p. m.; arrive in Seattle Wednesday morning, August 30th, at 8 o'clock, and proceed immediately to Tacoma; leaving Thursday morning, August 31st at 1:40, arriving in Portland at 7 a. m. On Friday, September 1st, he will leave Portland at 6 p. m., arriving in San Francisco on Saturday, September 2d, at 9:18 p. m., where he will remain to deliver the Labor Day address. The itinerary through California is in the hands of Secretary Gallagher of the San Francisco Labor Council.

### A Successful Strike.

While news of a specific character is yet difficult to obtain as to the actual results of the seamen's strike, yet enough is known that it may be stated that the strike has proven very successful. Other organizations working in connection with the seamen have in large measure benefited by their success. Definite reports from Great Britain include advantageous settlements at Aberdeen, Severn, Manchester, Cardiff, Clyde, Forth, Grangemouth, Hartlepoons, Humber, Leinster, Mersey,

Newport, Southhampton, Swansea and all other ports of consequence. These ports ship a very large number of seamen to practically every port in the world. It is said that there is a good feeling existing and that the unions are increasing in membership at a tremendous rate.

### Deluded Men Get Judgment.

The Architectural Woodworking Company and the Grand Rapids Show Case Company have been mulcted in damages to the amount of \$435. These two companies brought from Philadelphia, under false pretenses, thirty-seven laborers to be employed in factories where a strike is now in progress. When these men arrived they were hurried to the sixth floor of the Show Case Company plant, where 150 were already quartered, and forced to sleep there over night. In the testimony it was brought out that the strike breakers are all foreigners, unable to speak English, and that few, if any, are mechanics, simply being common laborers placed in the factories as a bluff. Walter H. Hendig, representing fifteen of the imported men, was awarded the verdict above mentioned.

### 50-Cent Assessment.

The Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, at its recent convention in Columbus, O., unanimously declared a 50-cent assessment upon its entire membership to aid in the defense of the McNamaras. In order that the money might be immediately available the fiscal officers were instructed to advance the total amount at once from the funds in the general treasury. When the convention took the action levying the assessment the Associated Press reported to the country at large that the levy was "10 cents per member," instead of "50 cents per member." The Associated Press was asked to make the correction, but up to this time no correction has been noted.

### Law to Be Tested.

The nine-hour law for women in the State of Ohio, commonly known as the Green law, is to run the gamut of the courts. Briefs have been filed in the common pleas court, but it is unlikely that any decision will be reached for some months.

### O'Connor Re-Elected.

T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, has been re-elected to that position by acclamation. A resolution calling for the organization of a transportation department within the American Federation of Labor was referred to the executive council of the organization with instructions to confer with the organizations eligible in regard to the practicability of forming such a department.

### Arkansas State Federation.

The legislative committee of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor did splendid service for the movement during the recent extraordinary session of the State Legislature. Through its efforts an employers' liability bill was enacted, a law compelling attendance of children under sixteen years of age at least one-half of the school term (five counties being excepted), and also allowing school districts to expend certain sums for school books for the use of indigent children; another law aimed against the loan shark. Legislature also acted favorably on the Federal income tax law. The committee forestalled the enactment of a compulsory arbitration law.

### Law Being Violated.

The president of the State Federation of Labor has caused the arrest of one of the division superintendents of the Frisco Railroad. It is alleged that this official has been requiring members of the Switchmen's Union to sign an agreement to

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withdraw from that organization as a condition precedent to remaining in the service. This action is in direct conflict with the State law.

#### Foreign Notes.

There was recently introduced into the Woolner-Hampton Carriage Shop of the London & North-Western Railway Company, a "speediator." This led to difficulty, but the speediator was removed, pending a definite decision by the company.

The shop assistants, warehouse men and clerks at a mass meeting adopted a resolution calling on the Government to include in the shops bill provisions for a sixty-hour week, including not less than an hour for dinner and half an hour for tea, as well as a weekly half-holiday.

C. W. Bowerman, M. P., has been nominated as successor to Mr. Steadman as secretary to the Trades Union Congress. Mr. Bowerman's election is assured, there being no other person nominated.

Keir Hardie, M. P., accompanied Mr. Fisher, Prime Minister of Australia, in a tour through the South Wales mining section, for the purpose of investigation.

English papers are warning members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to refrain from migrating to New York, informing them of the strike of the machinists now in progress to establish the eight-hour day.

According to the annual report of the London Labor Conciliation Board, disputes in the London district are on the decrease, many difficulties now being amicably adjusted by the employer and employees, without recourse to the conciliation board.

A dispute recently occurred at the Thames Iron Works among a section of the laborers working on gunboats, over a question of wages. After a strike of three days a settlement was reached, the men securing an increase of three shillings a week.

#### Building Trades Strike.

The general strike in the building trades in Paris involves 80,000 men. The strike was called to establish a nine-hour day and the abolition of piece work. The building industry is at a complete standstill, with the men firm in their determination to win the contest.

#### Scottish Miners.

The annual conference of the Scottish Miners' Federation will convene within a short time. There is much dissatisfaction among the miners over a multitude of existing grievances. The convention will pass upon many important matters, such as weekly paydays, "abnormal places," and the abolition of what is known as "Billy Fairplay." This is a system of working by which the pay of the miners is determined by the amount of round coal produced by them.

#### Convict Labor Ruinous.

In a brochure just published, dealing with the convict-labor problem, the following excerpt is of interest:

"Reviewing the general question of convict labor as a competitive factor, it may be said that manufacturers consider such competition unfair and ruinous, demoralizing to markets and business stability, compelling the reduction in prices below a fair margin of profit and often even below the cost of production. Wages are forced to the lowest limit in a vain effort to lower the cost of production to that of the prison contractor. In some cases a deterioration of quality of material is used and in others an entire abandonment to the prisons of the manufacture of certain grades of goods has become necessary. In the boot and shoe industry the testimony of manufacturers is that the low cost of production of

prison-made goods—a cost decreasing steadily with the increasing efficiency of the convict, through the equipment of prisons with improved machinery—is enabling the prison manufacturer to drive the employer of free labor out of the market, or force on him a reduction in the regular prices of many lines of goods.

#### An Old Story.

While a bill in the United States Senate calling for the construction of a memorial to commemorate the courage and constancy of the Confederate navy was under discussion, Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, spoke in opposition to it. In the course of his remarks he took a vigorous punch at the newspapers, as follows:

"It might be imagined from the squibs of the newspapers that I found pleasure in discussing or speaking of or thinking of these questions. I do not. The newspapers evidently are in sympathy with this kind of legislation. The mail has been bringing to me day after day, since a few days ago, expressions from newspapers, garbled, untrue, intended to deceive as to what I said and as to what I meant. If the preservation of this country depended upon the newspapers, God save it, for no other power could. They are not all disloyal. Some are loyal, but silent. Some are disloyal, but blatant. Some of them delight to express their disloyalty and to criticise unfairly men who dare to be loyal or to express loyal sentiments. The press has ceased to have any influence upon great questions. The people of the United States have lost confidence in it because it threw away the right to claim their confidence."

#### Keymen Get Raise.

The Board of Conciliation appointed to investigate the dispute between the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company and the members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, has filed its report with the Canadian Government at Ottawa. This report is unanimous in its findings and provides for a set of working rules and a schedule of minimum wages six per cent higher than the former scale. All of the men who were dismissed on account of activity in the union were reinstated.

#### Establish Eight-Hour Day.

The United Association of Plumbers of Springfield, by an agreement entered into without friction, has established the eight-hour day. This makes nine crafts in the city now enjoying the shorter workday.

#### Reject Resolution.

A resolution introduced at the annual convention of the Longshoremen at Toledo, calling for the adoption of the principles of the Socialist Party by organized labor, was defeated by a vote of four to one.

#### Engineers Get Advance.

About 10,000 men are affected by the increase of wages which has been granted by the Birmingham (England) Engineering Trades Employers to the employees belonging to the Engineers' and Allied Trades Societies' Federation. The amount of advance totals \$130,000 a year. An agreement has been entered into for the increased scale of wages to continue for three years.

#### Federation of Trade Unions.

The twelfth annual general council meeting of the General Federation of Trades Unions at Dundee, Scotland, has just concluded its deliberations. The reports of officers showed an increase in membership of nearly 9000, with the membership at the high water mark, namely, 711,994, showing an increase in the last ten years of over 1000. The total benefits paid during the year amounted to over \$360,000.

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#### A Living Wage.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed a commission to investigate women's wages and conditions of labor in the State. "How much does it cost a working woman to live in health and comfort?" "How much does it cost her to live in filth and rags?" "How many women workers get wages enough to live in health?" "How many get enough to live in filth, and how many do not?" These are a few of the questions to which the commission will endeavor to supply an answer, as they are fundamental in every reform. Suggestions have been offered that the commission should determine the amount necessary to provide wage-earning women a comfortable subsistence. A similar commission in Wisconsin has drafted and submitted to the Legislature a minimum wage law, based upon laws now in force in portions of Australia.



# LABOR CLARION

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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.  
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1911.

"He that despairs limits infinite power to finite apprehensions."—Southey.

The indiscriminate use of firearms is a menace to the community. California has witnessed crimes within the last few weeks that should have been avoided. A rigidly-enforced law making it a penitentiary offense to carry a revolver without a permit (and make the latter difficult to obtain) would be a step in a needed direction.

Unionism without the union label isn't very good unionism. Despite that fact, we have too much of the type. Let us give a percentage of the energy directed along other channels to the first principle of the movement. Then will unionism begin at home, where it belongs. It is useless to chide the merchant who doesn't carry label goods—he will stock up to meet the demand. The latter we can easily create.

The Chicago Federation of Labor invoked the referendum to ascertain the wishes of affiliated unions on the advisability of parading on Labor Day. Only two out of fifty unions voted in the affirmative—the stock-yard teamsters and the stationery firemen. The general reasons in opposition were the cost and the inability to get members to turn out. It is said that the parade feature of Labor Day in Chicago is a thing of the past.

The Wage Earners' Suffrage League is meeting with success in its endeavors to have unions commit themselves to equal suffrage. The labor movement is bound to help the affirmative majority that is going to be cast on October 10th next. From the American Federation of Labor down, the trade unions are on record for votes for women. The latter have shown a patience worthy of emulation in not insisting on their right years ago. Better late than never, and it is now as late as it should be.

President Taft has taken the "big stick" from behind the door and is using it on Congress to induce it to refuse Arizona admission to Statehood until she rejects the recall of judges provision in her constitution. Senator Borah delivered a speech last Monday along the same line, a rather noteworthy occurrence, for the Senator is considered "progressive" in the extreme. The views uttered by President Charles Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, and quoted in these columns last week, seems to us to reach the right spot. He said that the recall of judges always has been in vogue, only the power has been used by the interests now opposed to allowing the people the privilege. An adverse decision to the corporations has frequently resulted in the judge losing a re-nomination. No doubt of that. This is the recall with a vengeance. It will be an agreeable change for the "common people" to have a chance at the bat, and they are less likely to exercise the right than the would-be "masters."

## REV. WM. RADER STATES HIS CASE.

On the evening of Friday, July 7th, the San Francisco Labor Council referred to the "Labor Clarion" a communication received from S. M. O'Sullivan criticising a sermon preached by the Rev. Wm. Rader on the subject of "The Man Out of a Job and What To Do About It."

Mr. Rader left the city on his vacation, and upon his return the matter was brought to his attention and he was extended the use of these columns for the presentation of his side of the controversy.

Mr. O'Sullivan's letter was published in full in two of the daily papers of this city. It having received more publicity than Mr. Rader's reply will, it is only fair to give the reverend gentleman as much space as possible in the "Labor Clarion."

The communication received from Mr. O'Sullivan is based on a newspaper report of the sermon. It is opportune here to remark that sometimes the papers leave out main points or essential facts, owing to the haste usually required in producing the publications. It is always best to be accurate, and a personal letter addressed to Mr. Rader would have enabled Mr. O'Sullivan to have started out on stable ground.

The criticism is that the sermon was an attack on labor unions, and that the reference to thousands of boys in New York City was uncalled for in the relation of the restrictive features of trade unionism to apprentices.

Mr. O'Sullivan praised the unions for their efforts in shortening hours for men and women, and submitted that improvements in machinery made it necessary to still further reduce the work-day in order that all might find employment.

One paragraph severe in tone deals with Mr. Rader's alleged statement that "the bee tramp is stung to death," inferring that "every person out of work (but himself) should be killed." Other expressions were selected for opposition by Mr. O'Sullivan.

Mr. Rader writes the "Labor Clarion" in part as follows:

"It is enough to say that Mr. O'Sullivan did not hear the sermon in question, else he would not have committed the folly of making such a response. I began a series of sermons with the hope of interesting the workingmen. In years past, I have been identified with their work and when a great strike was on among our street-car employees, I visited the men in their car barns on Valencia street and made a public address in their behalf, and was a member of the committee to adjust the difficulties in the last strike between the employees and Mr. Calhoun.

"I was brought up as a working boy and my natural sympathies are with the working people. When I speak in public I never speak for any class but in the interest of truth as I understand it.

"In the course of my remarks I did refer to the apprenticeship matter, which I believe is a subject open for discussion. If I am wrong in the matter of apprenticeship, surely I may be set right with facts rather than with abuse. At another time I should like to take this aspect of organized labor up seriously from the point of view of the union man, because I am sufficiently interested in the success of organized labor to have organized labor disarm criticism by producing convincing facts touching any issue that may arise in the public mind.

"Mr. O'Sullivan has a good deal to say about a figure of speech used of the bee-hive, and which he uses to show that I have advocated murder. I happened to have a verbatim report of a particular part of my sermon which involves the bee-hive figure of speech. It may make Mr. O'Sullivan correspondingly ashamed of himself to know that what I was talking about was the Government's responsibility to the man who is out of a job, referring, particularly, to the tramp. My

exact words upon that occasion are as follows:

"The State has never taken its full responsibility toward the man who is out of a job. They ought to be made to work. In some European countries they are, and perhaps that is the reason they come here. Laziness is a crime and ought to be punished. The State ought to deal directly and definitely with parasites. Bees make short shrift of their drones; they sting them to death. I wouldn't sting them to death, but I'd do something radical. Bees have the best industry in the world; they are happy; they take care of their own colony; they look after their own poor; and, I suppose, bury their own dead.

"You can't find the word tramp in a dictionary published before the Civil War, but ever since they have increased in number and laziness.

"The State has a duty to the man who won't work, and to the man who wants to work and can't. There is the crisis. I believe the man who wants work should be given it if it requires all the machinery in the United States to give it to him. Society is to blame, and it ought to be ashamed. The State ought to deal definitely with the man who stands before its flag and asks to earn a living.

"You will observe that I distinctly said that I would not destroy the tramp—a parenthetical remark which was entirely unnecessary from me. You will see that I was not speaking of the labor union at all in this connection, but declaring for the Socialistic responsibility of the Government to the men who are out of a job.

"Reference is also made by Mr. O'Sullivan to the laborer's nest egg, of which I am ignorant, as I do not remember making use of any such language. This gives me the opportunity of expressing my sympathetic interest in the great labor issue of the world.

"It is not my custom to answer accusations of that sort, but you give me the opportunity of setting myself right. It is my desire as a preacher of the gospel to do what I can for the people and especially for the people who work with their hands, and so far as possible I open my pulpit and platform in Calvary to men who give frank consideration of the great problems of the workingmen. It happens that I have just prepared an answer to an inquiry sent by Mr. Gompers for the 'American Federationist.' I am sure it will not be out of place for me to enclose you a copy of that reply which was made quite independent of this discussion but which frankly sets forth my view on the matter in question."

## SOME I. T. U. OBSERVATIONS.

While the union was organized in 1852, this is the fifty-seventh convention that has been held by the International Typographical Union; it is not the fifty-seventh annual gathering. In 1894 the organization adopted the biennial idea and no convention was held in 1895 or in 1897; a return to annual conventions began with 1898, and they have been held yearly since that time.

The reports of officers to be submitted to the convention next Monday show that for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1910, the membership of the International Typographical Union earned \$45,602,944, or an average of \$953 per member. For the fiscal year ending May 31, 1911, the membership earned the total of \$49,770,668, or an average per member of \$973.

The average membership for the fiscal year ending with May, 1911, was 51,095, while the average membership for the prior fiscal year was 47,848.

These figures represent an increase in earnings of more than \$4,000,000, and an increase in average membership of 3247.

It is stated in the reports that at this time the average paying membership is more than 53,000.

These gains are a benefit to each community in which union printers live.



**NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.****Direct Legislation in Massachusetts.**

While disappointing, the defeat of direct legislation this year should not discourage its friends. The people have it in their power to elect representatives who will comply with their will; and it is their business to see to it that what they want shall be accorded to them. With direct nominations it will be possible to raise this issue definitely in every district, debate it before the voters and commit each candidate. There has been no such State-wide campaign, and in its absence dodging was to have been and is to be expected. A militant campaign throughout Massachusetts for popular rule would be wholesome. Let us, therefore, have a stirring referendum on whether the people or the privileged classes are to have control of the people's affairs.—Boston "Commons."

\* \* \*

**Glasgow's Municipal Ownership Record.**

The recently published report of the municipally owned and operated street railways of Glasgow, for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1911, affords another striking illustration of the value and importance of public ownership of public utilities.

When the city took over her street railways, the valuation for tax purposes levied in 1894 and 1895 for the entire system amounted to £18,000, or about \$90,000.

Under municipal ownership the system has been so extended, improved and developed that the valuation for tax purposes for 1910 and 1911 was £258,858, or about \$1,294,290. The tax levied on the entire street railway system when the city took it over amounted to £2485, or about \$12,425. The tax levy for 1910 and 1911 was £61,025, or about \$305,125.

During the past year the total income from the railway system, estimating five dollars to the pound, amounted to \$4,747,440. The balance of the revenue, after deducting the working expenses, was \$2,298,765.

Of this amount, \$448,970 was put into the sinking fund for liquidating the purchase bonds when they mature; \$585,445 was charged to the depreciation fund; \$427,245 went into the permanent way and renewal fund; while the splendid sum of \$343,390 was turned over by the municipal railway management to the city, for the common good fund. Thus the city received considerably more than three hundred thousand dollars as a free gift, above the taxes levied against the road; while under private ownership this sum would have been diverted into the pockets of a few stockholders.

The municipal cars carry all children under fifteen years of age at half-fare, and under the city's ownership and operation of the roads the general fares have been substantially reduced, while the service has been immensely improved.

\* \* \*

**"Back to the Farm" Movement.**

At a conference just ended, in Chicago, the co-operation of thirty-three States was pledged to an organized movement for effectively bringing together unemployed labor and untitled land. The meeting was attended by the immigration commissioners of the States, who brought credentials from their governors.

The organization's object, as set forth in an adopted platform, is to aid all worthy persons in obtaining homes and employment by educational and publicity campaigns as a means of promoting "back to the farm" movements and by urging State legislation to help their cause and protect home-seekers from the wiles of irresponsible land dealers.

A voluntary contribution to the fund of one cent an acre is asked from the owners of 100,000 acres of available untitled land that will benefit by the movement, and the railroads and chambers

of commerce throughout the country that are now advertising extensively are asked to divert a part of their advertising appropriations to this fund.

Already some hundreds of the 11,596 associations in the territory have agreed to the plan, and some of the big western railroads have volunteered financial co-operation. The organization will not boom any particular section but will endeavor to furnish reliable and accurate information concerning every agricultural section in the territory covered. Private interests will not be permitted to join in the movement.

The first step is to establish a general bureau of information in Chicago in charge of A. B. Hulit, who is the originator of the movement. An official book will be published for each State affiliated with the work, printed in all modern languages and distributed free by the association. This book is to contain a faithful description of the State's resources, compiled from information furnished by the State immigration officials, and is to give instruction as to crops best adapted to the soils, method of utilizing them to the best advantage and markets.

Courses in agriculture are to be given, and public schools will aid in disseminating information.

\* \* \*

**The Church's Duty Plainly Described.**

"No science, religion, politics or art can ignore labor; no religion can command attention which is indifferent to the children of toil." This was the keynote in the address on "Church and Labor," by Mayor J. Stitt Wilson of Berkeley, before the Berean Society of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, San Francisco.

Among other things he said:

"We thunder about the responsibility of a human soul. The church has placed a measure of value on the soul. If the soul of man is valuable in the church, it is valuable in the market places of the world. If man is the son of God on Sunday in the church he is the son of God on Monday, and throughout the week. He should not be immortal one day in the week and a commodity the other six days. We sing about the 'happy land far, far away'; how many of us are doing anything to bring about better conditions here and now? Because the church has taught man that he has an immortal soul, it is up to the church to establish social justice; to solve in terms of sacredness the human lives involved.

"What do we mean by the labor movement? Don't go to the books for an answer. Go to the employment bureaus; stand on the street and watch men devouring advertisements to get a chance to toil and receive the result in wages.

"Let the church lift the burden of wrong, solve the social problem and abolish the capitalistic system; then perhaps we will have poets and prophets that will be able to satisfy the insatiable craving of the soul. Perhaps then the Holy Ghost—that we talk about and don't understand—will descend and show us the value of God in man."

\* \* \*

**Wants to Check the Alaska Grabbers.**

Senator John D. Works of California introduced a bill on July 31st in the Senate containing broad provisions for Alaska coal development and the prevention of monopoly. The measure was written by Gifford Pinchot, former forester and head of the National Conservation Association. Under its terms a license may be obtained to prospect for coal for two years and a lease of about 5000 acres of coal lands for thirty years. The Interstate Commerce Commission is authorized to fix the maximum prices at which the coal may be sold and to regulate the rates of transportation. A coal producer will pay the Government a royalty of 25 cents a ton the first year, 50 cents a ton the second year and \$1 a ton thereafter.

**A Masterpiece In English Prose****STATESMANSHIP AND PHILOSOPHY.**  
By Daniel Webster.

(From a speech in reply to Hayne in the United States Senate delivered over eighty-one years ago, January 27, 1830.)

The gentleman told the Senate, with the emphasis of his hand upon his heart, that there was something "rankling here" which he wished to relieve. In this respect I have a great advantage over the honorable gentleman. There is nothing here, sir, which gives me the slightest uneasiness. There is neither fear nor anger, nor that which is sometimes more troublesome than either, the consciousness of having been in the wrong. There is nothing, either originating here, or now, received here by the gentleman's shot. I had not the slightest feeling of disrespect or unkindness towards the honorable member.

Some passages, it is true, had occurred since our acquaintance in this body which I could have wished might have been otherwise. But I had used philosophy and forgotten them. When the honorable member rose in his first speech, I paid him the respect of attentive listening. When he sat down, though surprised, and I must say even astonished, at some of his opinions, nothing was farther from my intentions than to commence any personal warfare.

Through the whole of the few remarks I made in answer, I avoided, studiously and carefully, everything which I thought possible to be construed into disrespect. And while there is thus nothing originating here which I wished at any time, or now wish, to discharge, I must repeat also, that nothing has been received here which rankles, or in any way gives me annoyance. I will not accuse the honorable member of violating the rules of civilized war. I will not say that he poisoned his arrows. But whether his shafts were, or were not, dipped in that which would have caused rankling if they had reached, there was not, as it happened, quite strength enough in the bow to bring them to their mark. If he wishes now to gather up those shafts, he must look for them elsewhere. They will not be found fixed and quivering in the object at which they were aimed.

**TWO POINTS OF VIEW.**

Miss Elizabeth Putnam in a discussion on child labor at the National Conference of Charities said she wished to speak a word for the best class of cotton mills in Massachusetts. In some of the mills conditions were notoriously bad, but in others they were very good. She visited one of the best, and took particular pains to see whether the boys and girls of fourteen looked tired. One girl of fourteen looked very tired; her mother ought to have had sense enough to see that she was not fit for that kind of work. The other boys and girls did not look particularly tired. Their work was jumping about to adjust the caps on the machinery. This required the nimbleness of youth, and such leaping about was constantly done by young people in play. Mrs. Florence Kelley, who was presiding, answered: "The rivals of that Massachusetts cotton mill in Cohoes and Utica, N. Y., are forbidden to employ children under sixteen. The adjusting of the caps is done by an agile lad of sixteen. Some Massachusetts mills have better conditions than others, but Massachusetts cotton people make common cause with those of other States at Washington, and help to pay the cotton lobby, one of the ablest at the national capital, which works against every effort to secure better protection for women and children."



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 4, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., President Kelly in the chair.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Vice-President Rosenthal excused, and Delegate Hurley appointed vice-president pro tem.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting were corrected to show that Sister Rose Myers and Brothers Gallagher and Burnett were elected delegates to the Asiatic Exclusion League, and, as corrected, were approved.

**Credentials**—Cooks—Chas. K. Coone, vice Chas. H. Grimm. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—J. Petrie, Geo. Green, Paul Abel. Bakery Drivers—Louis Basenach, R. Hildebrand. Carpenters No. 1082—W. E. Chase. Housemiths—D. Sullivan, vice C. Hague. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Resolutions from Electrical Workers' Union No. 6 containing the information that a person representing himself as a union electrical worker and organizing political clubs is not a member of their organization. Minutes of Executive Council of State Federation of Labor. From Funeral Directors' Association, notification that they had approved Undertakers' wage scale. From A. F. of L., receipt for money forwarded for McNamara brothers defense. From Secretary Cook of Sacramento Trades Council, asking information as to the arrival of President Gompers. From Emily F. Robins, secretary of Committee on National Health, thanks for assistance in furthering of legislation. From H. S. Crocker, L. & E. Emanuel Co., Towey & Co., Abrams Co., and Dalton & Howe Co., stating that they have never had any dealings with Grand Rapids furniture companies whose employees are on strike.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—From District Council of Carpenters, asking that Oakwood Dairy, 2412 Chattanooga street, be declared unfair.

**Referred to Law and Legislative Committee**—From Stewart & Cronin, attorneys-at-law, requesting information on certain matters pertaining to Code of Civil Procedure. From California Prison Commission, calling attention to letter recently written by A. Ruef on treatment of convicts, and requesting co-operation.

**Referred to Labor Day Committee**—From Rev. A. Dayton Wagner, expressing his desire to co-operate in Labor Day celebration by delivering a sermon on that occasion.

**Referred to Strike Committee**—Telegram from Eureka Trades Council, requesting speaker for Labor Day.

Communication from the S. F. Labor Council Hall Association requesting the Council to approve the plan to increase the board of directors to fifteen members, and making known the fact that the Council's stock would then be 12,000 shares; also asking whether or not the same delegates from this Council on the board should hold the increased stock. There being no objection that the increased shares be held by the Council's representatives, the chair appointed Bros. O'Connell and Gallagher to act with himself.

Communication from A. Beaver requesting permission to be absent for two weeks on account of eastern trip, was complied with.

**Reports of Unions**—Jewelry Workers—International Convention just adjourned declared Whitehead & Hoag Co. unfair. Cigar Makers—Have assessed membership for Los Angeles strike fund; will have float in Labor Day parade; membership declining; request a demand for their label. Grocery Clerks—Wreden & Co. still unfair. Cooks' Helpers—Reported Oyster Loaf Cafe O. K. Cloak Makers—Reported 8000 members on strike in Cleveland, O.; fight has cost

\$175,000; request unions to assist if possible. Broom Makers—Business fair; McKenzie Co. still unfair. Barbers—Have contributed \$100 to McNamara Defense Fund. Musicians—Santa Cruz Casino unfair; request unionists to remain away. Hackmen—Doing fairly well; request a demand for their card. Electrical Workers No. 151—Have indorsed the suffrage amendment.

The chair at this time introduced Bro. Myrrup, international treasurer of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union. He spoke to the delegates at some length on the conditions confronting the bakers' organization, and recounted what a gigantic struggle was going on; hoped that all unionists would grant every possible assistance.

**Special Order of Business**—Report of Label Section—The recommendations of Label Section providing for a label order of business both in the Council and to be recommended to affiliated unions, was then taken up, having been laid over one week.

It was moved that the order of business as recommended by the Section be adopted; amendment, that a committee of five be appointed to examine those who rise in order to see whether or not they are telling the truth. Amendment to the amendment, that the matter be re-referred back to the Label Section for re-consideration and revision, it in the judgment of the Council being not capable of obtaining the results sought for by the Section in introducing same. Amendment to amendment carried.

Delegate O'Connell was appointed reading clerk, and the minutes of the Label Section were read, as was also the communication from Secretary Lawlor of the United Hatters' Union calling attention to the unfair Crofut & Knapp Co.

A communication was referred to the Council by the Section from the S. N. Wood Co., complaining about references made as to the union standing of that store. On motion, the communication was referred to the executive committee. The minutes of the Label Section were concurred in.

**Executive Committee**—Submitted a progressive report, and made no recommendations.

**Organizing Committee**—Have organized Gasoline Engineers; charter will arrive soon.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Submitted a report on the questions to be asked candidates for the offices of Mayor and Supervisors, and recommended the following questions be put:

"San Francisco, Cal., August 3, 1911.

"In the matter of questioning candidates during the ensuing municipal campaign, your committee, after thorough consideration of numerous subjects proposed, beg leave to report that we have selected five subjects regarding which, in our opinion, it becomes necessary and of extreme importance to the voters of this city to ascertain the views of all candidates for the offices of Mayor and Supervisor.

"The reason for selecting these subjects is that each of them presents a pressing problem that must be solved by the incoming administration, and that whatever policy is adopted such policy will materially affect the greatest number of the people of our city.

"Hence arises more than ordinary interest in the views that may be held by the respective candidates for the offices mentioned, and it follows that the answers to be received to the various questions thus propounded deserve careful examination and study by the voters, in order that, when they cast ballots for the men of their choice, they may also know the policies these men are pledged to carry out.

"The subjects and the questions regarding same to be submitted to all candidates for Mayor and Supervisor are as follows:

"1. Municipal water supply:

"What is your attitude towards a municipally-owned water system?

## Eagleson Co.

Pacific Shirt Co.  
and Wilson Co.

Reliable Shirts and Men's  
Furnishing Goods

Large Stock. Popular Prices

1158 Market Street, Near Jones  
Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

### The Best Way

to help make San Francisco a million by 1915 is to

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

### "LUNDSTROM" HATS

have been made here by the best Union workmen since 1884.

Considering Quality and Style they are equal to the world's best.

To make shopping more convenient, we have stores in five different localities.

### Lundstrom's Exclusive Hat Stores

1178 Market Street      2640 Mission Street  
26 Third Street  
72 Market Street      605 Kearny Street

UNION MADE

### Boom the Label

Modern Methods  
First-Class Work



## EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.

53 to 67 COLTON STREET

The only  
LAUNDRY  
USING THE  
UNION LABEL

Ring up { Market 1511  
or Home M 1511

ESTABLISHED 1853

*Thomas*  
THE CLEANSER

The Largest and Most Up-to-Date Works on Pacific Coast  
27 Tenth St., :: San Francisco

Phone us { Market 230  
Home J 2300

BRANCHES: 135 POWELL STREET  
266 SUTTER STREET  
1453 POLK STREET  
1158 McALLISTER STREET  
1164 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING  
MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS  
F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works



**"2. Street-car service:**

"What is your attitude toward securing better street-car service?"

"Will you assist in completing the Geary Street Road and gradually extending it so as to secure a municipal street railway system?"

"Will you safeguard the interests of the people in the granting of future franchises so as not to block or delay the city in acquiring, constructing, or operating, its own system?"

"3. Rates for water, gas, electricity, and telephone service:

"Will you assist in obtaining for the consumers in this city lowest practicable rates for water, gas, electricity, and telephones?"

"Will you at all times assist the city in obtaining municipally-owned plants to furnish these utilities?"

**"4. Bonding limit:**

"Will you assist in amending the charter so as to exempt bonds for profitable public utilities from being included within the 15 per cent bonding limit?"

**"5. Relations between capital and labor:**

"Will you oppose any policy or movement to reduce wages, lengthen hours, or displace union labor?"

"Will you favor reasonable demands for the betterment of conditions of labor?"

"Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

"M. J. ROCHE, Chairman,

"C. H. PARKER,

"W. R. HAGERTY,

"M. E. DECKER,

"ARTHUR HINTON,

"JOHN I. NOLAN,

"THEO. JOHNSON, Secretary."

On motion the questions as submitted by the law and legislative committee were adopted as read.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Receipts**—Stablemen, \$10; Web Pressmen, \$6; Tailors, \$6; Butchers, \$8; Typographical, \$20; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$4; Upholsterers, \$6; Gardeners, \$2; Box Makers, \$4; Cemetery Workers, \$4; Plumbers, \$10; Machinists, \$20; Paste Makers, \$4; Actors, \$2; Elevator Conductors, \$4; Janitors, \$4; Composition Roofers, \$4; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Sailors, \$20; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$4; Retail Clerks, \$5; Bartenders, \$12. Total, \$165.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; "Chronicle," 75 cents; "Examiner," 75 cents; stenographer, \$20; Miss M. Shields, \$18; Miss K. Kelly, \$18; Hall Association, \$57.50; "Labor Clarion," \$25; Pacific Telephone Co., \$18.23; Jas. H. Barry, printing brief, \$85; Brandhorst Bros., \$24.25; W. N. Brunt Co., \$8.50; H. M. Alexander, printing, \$9. Total, \$329.98.

Adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Dave Higgins, an honest Canadian farmer, advertised his cow for sale as follows: "Owing to ill-health, I will sell at my residence in township 23, range 13, according to the government survey, one raspberry-plush cow, eight years old. She is a good milker and not afraid of motor-cars or anything else. She has undaunted courage and gives milk frequently. To a man who does not fear death in any form she would be a great boon. She is very much attached to her home at present, by means of a twenty-foot log chain, but she will be sold to anyone who will use her right. She is one-fourth short-horn and three-fourths hyena. I will also throw in a double barreled shotgun, as it goes with her. In May she generally goes away for a week or two, and returns with a tall, red calf with wobbly legs."

**Thrust and Parry**

Abe Martin, in his syndicate "stuff" published in the daily papers, says that he would hate to have to eat Battle Creek breakfasts. Possibly Collier's Weekly Post may take umbrage and sue Abe for libel, inasmuch as the Battle Creek cereal manufacturer has made money out of the products and is very "touchy" over the least reflection on the sawdust compounds. "Collier's Weekly" showed to the world the ingredients of breakfast foods, and the expose of Post was such that it will be many a long day before he will forget the experience.

"Asserting that the State and Federal statutes regulating the hours trainmen can work are conflicting and that the State law is unconstitutional as a result, the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. has instituted a suit against members of the Oregon Railroad Commission, Attorney-General Crawford and a number of district attorneys. The Oregon law, passed by the last Legislature, provides that trainmen cannot be worked more than fourteen consecutive hours, and that train dispatchers can be on duty only nine consecutive hours, save in times of emergency, when they can work four additional hours. The Federal law enacted by Congress in 1907, allows railroads to work trainmen sixteen hours and permits dispatchers to work for thirteen consecutive hours."—Newspaper story.

It is the old "kick." Work the railroad employees as many hours as possible. Never mind their need of leisure for recuperation or the safety of the traveling public jeopardized by overworked men. These are minor considerations, evidently, when railroad dividends are at stake. Hence the quibbling over difference in laws.

"Some time ago the 'Labor News' advertised the fact that we were in position to furnish our patrons with paper bearing the union label of the Paper Makers' Union, and the demand became quite brisk for the stock. Our supply became exhausted and another supply was ordered. The Chicago jobbers from whom we purchase our goods informed us that they were out of paper bearing the union label, that the mills had quit making it, and that in the future we would be unable to get it. This did not satisfy us, and we communicated with the Paper Makers' Union, asking where the goods could be purchased. We were informed that our Chicago and St. Louis jobbers could secure all the paper desired, that the mills had not discontinued the manufacture of it, but the American Writing Paper Company had threatened to boycott any jobber handling the union label paper, and as a result the jobbers had discontinued the sale of it. We have referred to several companies handling the goods at Albany, N. Y., and at Elkhart, Ind., but as these concerns will not sell in less than ton lots we are up against it hard and unable to supply the demand of our customers for union-made paper."—Galesburg (Ill.) "Labor News."

The "Labor Clarion" has had some experience with the fine Italian hand of the boycott as practiced by "big business" when it wants to put competitors out of the running or "discourage" union products. A Chicago jobbing house wrote us asking whether it would be possible to sell union-made paper. An affirmative reply resulted in some correspondence and the forwarding of samples. All of a sudden the Chicago concern quit. Not even an explanatory letter has come to hand. Word from the A. F. of L. officials confirms our suspicions, and show that the Galesburg "Labor News" has had an experience by no means of a solitary nature. The only way, evidently, is to take the matter up with the officials of the International Paper Makers' Union.

**Secure and Profitable**

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day.

**HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK**

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

When drinking beer, see that this label is on the keg or bottle.

Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen.

Soft Drink and Mineral Water

COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Aug, Gold on Blue.

**Summerfield & Haines**

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

**Golden Gate Compressed Yeast**

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

**JOHN L. POLITO**

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

2104 MARKET STREET

PHONE MARKET 2247 SAN FRANCISCO

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

**FRANK BROS.**

THE BIG CLOTHIERS  
For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

OVERALLS

DEMAND THE BRAND

Neustädter Bros.

SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK PORTLAND



## Notes in Union Life

Death continues to invade our ranks. Among those to pass away recently are William Broemer of the bakery wagon drivers, Michael Dalton of the longshore lumbermen, George W. Johansen of the waiters, George W. Shaw of the carpenters (No. 483), Patrick Farren of the riggers and stevedores, Frank Oser of the beer drivers, and John Duane of the bricklayers.

J. C. Williams of Grass Valley, Cal., was elected a member of the Western Federation of Miners delegation to the next A. F. of L. convention.

Each trade unionist should carefully study the constitutional amendments to be submitted to the voters next October. Many of them—possibly all—should be supported. The chance to secure direct legislation in all its forms is a sign of the times. Even the opportunity has been denied heretofore.

General interest is being taken in the gathering of the printers and mailers in this city. Such a convention means first-class advertising for the Pacific Coast, the expenditure of a large sum of money, and the different methods of each organization in handling its business is an education.

The photo-engravers are going to make a determined effort to hold the 1915 convention in San Francisco. E. R. Neiss, the delegate-elect to the Detroit convention, has received instructions to visit the locals of the country to interest them in the undoubted claims of the city that will officially celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal.

The American Federation of Labor convention should come to San Francisco in 1915. Organized labor has a fine opportunity to celebrate in elaborate style that year. A congress with representatives from all over the world would be a medium whereby the claims of wage earners could be presented to all and sundry.

A number of school children have called at the office of the Labor Council to procure data suitable for the essays to be submitted for the Labor Day competition. The result will be the acquisition of knowledge on organized labor's aims and ideals, and the future benefit to the students will be incalculable.

International Treasurer A. A. Myrup talked eloquently to the Labor Council last Friday night in behalf of the bakery and confectionery workers.

The cigar makers are advocating their blue label. There should be such a demand for union cigars in San Francisco that would ensure this old-time organization a membership in the four figures. Each unionist can assist to that end.

The Labor Day parade is going to be a success. Nearly all the locals will turn out. Chicago has abandoned, for this year at least, a parade, but San Francisco believes it to be an excellent way of celebrating the day set apart for labor.

August Rapp of the photo-engravers was married to Miss Mary Kaine in Los Angeles on July 31st. Andrew J. Gallagher was best man.

The barbers have donated a substantial sum to the McNamara Defense Fund. They are preparing to hold an open meeting for men following the calling, to be addressed by the international organizer.

B. B. Rosenthal has returned from New York. He was re-elected first vice-president of the International Upholsterers' Union.

A main artery of the life of a central labor body is a live Label Section. The trade-union movement is so intertwined with the label, that one represents the other. Consequently each effort to advance the sale of fair products by impressing upon members of organized labor their duty in the matter is a basic act in our collective life. The men and women who attend to such work frequently receive little praise. They are present at meetings and visit unions and merchants, with the single aim of doing all they can for the emblem labor is proud to acknowledge.

## SOCIALISTS TRY REGULATION.

By Carl D. Thompson.

While the purpose of the Socialists is always the public ownership of the public utilities, rather than its regulation, the Socialists in Milwaukee have shown that they can regulate some even at that.

This has been demonstrated especially with regard to the street-car system. The administration never loses sight of final ownership of the street-car system as its purpose, and the members of the administration take advantage of every opportunity to urge ownership as the only final solution.

Nevertheless they have always said that if they were given power they would do everything possible in the line of regulation. So far they seem to have made a pretty good record.

In the first place, almost any day during these hot summer months one can see the huge sprinkling cars of the street-car company going up and down the streets sprinkling the tracks for one foot on each side, as well as the part between the rails. The company has eight of these large sprinkling cars, and their work is a great relief to the burden of keeping down the dust in the city streets, and otherwise keeping them clean.

Then, too, for the first time in the history of the city, air brakes are now quite generally in use and are gradually being installed throughout the system.

Lifting jacks are now carried on all of the cars.

All of the companies are paying a license fee of \$15 for each car, a thing that was never done before.

And what is perhaps the most notable achievement of the administration in regard to the regulation of the service is the fact that a very determined effort is being made to enforce the ordinances and the laws which require the street-car company to pave that part of the street which lies between the rails of their double tracks and for one foot outside. The laws have always required the companies to do this, but no administration before has ever made any effort to enforce it.

From this it will appear that the Socialist administration of the city is not such a visionary and impractical thing as some people would have it appear. Indeed, by combining such a program of practical regulation with the final purpose of public ownership, the Socialist administration proves itself to be the most practical of all.

## THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATION.

In these progressive days the business colleges of the land occupy a field appropriately their own. Essentials for a complete commercial education are taught by up-to-date methods, and the day and night classes enable all to participate in the advantages offered.

Heald's Business College is a leader. Thirty-six thousand of California's business men have been educated under its auspices. Complete practical courses, capable teachers, ideal equipment and positions for graduates, are attractions for those seeking the best.

For forty-seven years President E. P. Heald and his associates have been advancing in their chosen field, until today the institution at 425 McAllister street stands at the head of the list.

The engineering courses—covering the mining, electrical, mechanical, civil, steam, gas and automobile fields—are attractive indeed in these days when technical knowledge, properly imparted and learned, is a valuable asset to a practical education.

The commercial and the stenographic courses turn out finished graduates, and Heald's Business College in San Francisco and the branches in other cities of the State have a country-wide reputation.

"No man can do nothing, and no man can do everything."—German.

## SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



## Sorensen Co.

Reliable Jewelers and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

James A. Sorensen 715 Market St., next Call Bldg.  
2593 Mission St., near 22d.  
All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.  
14K, 18K, 22K WEDDING RINGS

## New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.

Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.

NANA, Dans Ses Danses, Temperamental Tempestuous and Beautiful; CONNELLY and WEBB in "A Stormy Finish"; DEIRO, Piano Accordionist; MORNY CASH, "The Lancashire Lad"; Last Week "SCROOGE," Tom Terriss' Adaptation of Charles Dickens' "A Christmas Carol"; ORIGINAL FOUR LONDONS; LOU ANGER; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week AMELIA STONE and ARMAND KALISZ in the miniature operetta "Mon Amour."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.  
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONES DOUGLAS 70, HOME C-1570.

## WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM  
OVERALLS & PANTS  
UNION MADE  
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Father of the Fair One: "How can you possibly think of marrying my daughter? You say that by the strictest economy you can save only ten dollars a month!" Poor but Worthy Poet: "Oh, yes, but if we both save, it will be twenty dollars."

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. \*\*\*



## Men and Measures

Attorney-General Wickersham's great fear of the recall is now explained on other grounds than interest in plutocratic clients. His protection of fraudulent claimants in Alaska from prosecution, which the delegate from that territory has exposed, shows that he knows what would happen to him if that measure were now in force. When public officials get excited in their opposition to the initiative, referendum and recall, one is not likely to be wrong in concluding that they have some particular interest in something they would not like to have the public know about or pass upon.

A bill has been enacted in New York and approved by Governor Dix which provides for a system of State farm colonies for the detention, humane discipline, instruction and reformation of male adults committed as tramps and vagrants from any section of the State.

A league for a "sane Christmas" has been organized in Indianapolis, with Bruce Calvert, publisher of "The Open Road," as president, and Joseph Leiser, of Allentown, Pa., as secretary. The league opposes what it regards as a modern commercialization of Christmas, and demands a return to the old-fashioned Christmas, with distribution of presents confined strictly to the immediate family circle.

President Edward Hirsch of the Baltimore Federation of Labor and editor of the "Labor Leader" of Baltimore, left last Friday on an extensive trip to the Pacific Coast. He comes as the representative of the State of Maryland to the Panama Exposition, having been appointed by Governor Crothers to confer with the managers of the Panama Exposition and report to the Legislature next January. While away Mr. Hirsch will visit Seattle, San Francisco, and even far-off Alaska. He will attend the convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles in this city. Mr. Hirsch is press agent of this convention.

Fifty editors of labor publications from all parts of the country, headed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, held a conference at Chicago on July 31st and outlined a program to be followed in connection with the defense of the McNamara brothers in Los Angeles, commended Mr. Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison for alleged contempt of court in Washington, and organized to oppose the proposed raise of rates for newspaper postage.

Carl Browne's airship made a brilliant start at Sacramento on August 1st by placing a would-be aviator out of commission before the mooted octoplane had ever been given a chance to soar over the city. In the rush of installing the motor of the renowned aircraft Browne's mechanic had the thumb on his right hand broken. As this is his steering "wing," the accident means another delay in an attempt to have the air craft give a series of birdlike maneuvers at the State Fair.

J. B. Barnhill announces that he is going to publish a paper called the "Anti-Socialist" on October 1st. It will have Washington, D. C., for its home city.

The electric lighting plant which was established by the city of Lansing, Michigan, nearly twenty years ago has been entirely successful. It is operated in connection with the water system and both pay a comfortable profit. Bonds to the amount of \$185,000 were issued, and the two plants are now estimated to be worth \$800,000, most of the value having been put in out of the earnings. The annual report for last year shows that the electric light business earned \$55,000. There was over \$20,000 expended on betterments this year.

## SOME TARIFF FACTS.

(Contributed by the American Economic League.)

From figures furnished by the census of 1900, able statisticians like John Graham Brooks and Charles B. Spahr were able to show that by far the greater part of all property in the United States had passed into the possession of about 9 per cent of the population. The census of 1910 will undoubtedly show a continuance of this tendency toward concentration. Yet the Federal Government raises its revenues in such a way that the 9 per cent who own most of the wealth need pay but 9 per cent of the taxes, if, indeed, they pay that much; while the 91 per cent who own the smaller share of the property pay at least 91 per cent of the Federal revenue.

Tariffs and internal revenue taxes are taxes on consumption and it is impossible to raise revenue by such means without distributing them in this inequitable manner.

If Federal revenues would be raised through some form of direct taxation, even if it were as unjust and iniquitous a form as that through which most State and local revenue is raised, the owners of the larger share of the property would pay a far more equitable share of the taxes than they now do, and the owners of the balance would be relieved of a part at least of the unjust share of the burden they are now forced to bear. Does not this show who really gets protection from the tariff?

Congressman William C. Redfield of Brooklyn is a manufacturer of machinery. His business experience has made him familiar with the way American products are sold abroad. In addition to this, he has recently taken a trip around the world, on which he took pains to gather information. He has found that on the railways of Japan are 720 American locomotives. He told how a representative of American manufacturers called on the head of the Japanese Imperial Railways and was told:

"We can make locomotives much cheaper than you can in America. We have American equipment and we can produce them for less than you can."

"Can you?" answered the American. "If so, let us get at the facts. If you will tell me from your cost sheets precisely what your locomotives cost, I will tell you what ours cost. And, by the way, what makes you think your locomotives cost less than ours?"

"Why," answered the Japanese, "because we only pay one-fifth of the wages to our men that you pay to yours."

So they got the cost books and they found that the fact was that the labor cost for locomotives on the same specifications was three-and-one-half times greater in the Japanese shops than in the American shops.

Mr. Redfield told about an experience of one of his agents in Calcutta, India.

"Do you see these shoes," said his agent to him. "I paid \$3.85 for those shoes."

"Why, that is an American shoe," said Mr. Redfield.

"Yes," answered the agent, "I bought it here. It is the regular American \$5 shoe. I wore them to New York and went into the store on Broadway where they are sold, and asked what the price was there, and was told it was their regular \$5 shoe."

Yet American shoe manufacturers continue to cry for protection.

A number of tourists were looking down the crater of Vesuvius. An American gentleman said to his companion: "That looks a good deal like the infernal regions." An English lady, over-hearing the remark, said to a friend: "Good gracious! How those Americans do travel!"

## THE MISSION OF THE CHURCH.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

If there is a child in the heart of Africa that is suffering unjustly, the church must demand justice in its behalf.

So long as a single woman in America is not getting a square deal, the church cannot be satisfied.

The mission of the church is world-wide, but do not let us forget that it has a mission to the helpless victim who is close at hand.

Neither can we forget that the mission of the church is in the interest of the whole man—physical, mental, moral and spiritual.

Somehow, it is driven home upon us that men have bodies as well as souls. We may theorize about this as we please, but the workingman is tremendously concerned about how he is going to care for himself and his family in the here and now. Therefore, we need to emphasize the fact that the mission of the church must be in the interest of the whole man today.

We must be more concerned about the people who are living in Chicago, in Pittsburg, in Washington today than about those interesting people who lived four thousand years ago.

If we are determined to preach a social gospel, it will be very much easier to get the facts concerning the Chicagoites, for instance, than it is to secure them with reference to the Amelekites, and the Chicagoites need our preaching very much more, because the Amelekites have been a long time dead.

Ask for union-labeled goods. Hire unionists.

## U-Need Hand Paste

"Of Course You Do"

The only Mechanics Hand Soap made that cleans the hands thoroughly without injury to the skin.

The only soap made that bears the Label of the Soap workers.

"Made in California," "Patronize your Neighbor."

U-NEED MANUFACTURING CO.  
San Francisco, Cal.

Gaining in popularity every day  
because it deserves it

## Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon

## THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

Savings (The German Bank) Commercial  
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital .....	\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash .....	\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds .....	\$1,605,792 68
Employees' Pension Fund .....	\$113,473 47
Deposits, June 30th, 1911 .....	\$44,567,705 83
Total Assets .....	\$47,173,498 51

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office or Express Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.  
Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President and Manager, George Tourny; Third Vice-President, J. W. Van Bergen; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, A. H. Muller; Assistant Secretaries, G. J. O. Folte and Wm. D. Newhouse; Goodfellow, Eells & Orrick, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, George Tourny, J. W. Van Bergen, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.



### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, August 8th, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Admitted to full membership upon payment of reinstatement fee: Mrs. Augusta Vent McIntyre.

Applications of Agnes Fitton and Wallace Lowans were laid over one week.

Transfers were deposited by Florence Cosgrove, pianist, Local No. 158, and F. V. Elser, pianist, Local No. 47.

Resigned: F. Runkel.

Reinstated: G. Jolian, F. Runkel, A. Mosconi.

The board of directors has decided not to enforce the uniform law upon Labor Day, but wishes to notify the members that more attention must be given this matter upon all other occasions, and will not accept excuses, etc., in the future, but intend to enforce the law strictly.

The board has decided that members playing on engagements outside of the jurisdiction, being compelled to remain over night, must be furnished breakfast or the money for same.

Mr. George Price left Tuesday last for Portland and points north on his vacation. He will visit Astoria and expects to be gone about two weeks.

Chas. A. Hazelrigg, No. 478, is reported playing at the Market Street Theatre, and M. A. Salvati, No. 310, at the Orpheum.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Freda Faude to Mr. Al. J. Margraff, a young and popular member of this local.

Mrs. E. A. Mahood, mother of Wm. Mahood, was entertained at a birthday party at the residence of her grandson E. V. Gracia, 132 Hamilton avenue, Glen Park district, on Tuesday, August 1, 1911. The occasion was the eighty-eighth anniversary of Mrs. Mahood. Flowers decorated the table and eighty-eight candles were burning on a large cake. Mrs. Mahood enjoys the best of health and she spent a happy day. All her relatives and eight grandchildren and eighteen great grandchildren were present.

Last Monday night, August 7th, Mr. B. Jaulus gave a banquet at the close of the Portola-Louvre performance to the members of the orchestra and the following guests: Mr. Swanberg and wife, Miss Elsa Ward, Mlle. La Maja, Mr. H. Leavitt, Mr. Randolph. The motif for the banquet was Mr. Jaulus' birthday. The orchestra presented him with a solid silver embossed lighter, suitably engraved. An elaborate menu with the "piece de resistance" a genuine Hungarian goulash (prepared by the host) and accompanied by liquid refreshments ending with champagne, was enjoyed by the assembled guests. Telegrams from many friends conveying their congratulations were read. Toasts were proposed and stories told until the "wee sma hours," when the guests reluctantly left after many reiterated felicitations on the happy occasion.

Prompted by the feeling that it was his duty, a well-known English Bishop once remonstrated with one of his clergy for attending a local hunt. "Well, your lordship, I don't see that there is any more harm in hunting than in going to a ball," said the offender. "I presume," answered his lordship, "that you refer to having seen my name down among those who attended Lady B's ball, but I assure you throughout the whole evening I was never once in the same room as the dancers." "That, my lord, is exactly how I stand—I was never once in the same field as the hounds."

"What do you think of the plot?" asked the theatre manager. "That isn't a plot," replied the man who had paid \$2 to see the show. "That's a conspiracy."

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Fall stocks are piling in now in great shape, and the best Clothing that you have ever had the chance of buying is now being sorted on our tables waiting for your selection and approval.

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each one of which represents the utmost of style and value it is possible to pack into a suit.

Inspection of these new Fall models is solicited.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.

American Tobacco Company.

Bekins Van & Storage Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.

California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.

McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Pacific Box Factory.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.

Schmidt Lithograph Company.

Standard Box Factory.

United Cigar Stores.

Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.

Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgomery.

Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

### ORPHEUM.

Nana, the beautiful Parisian danseuse, will be the headline feature of next week's Orpheum bill. She will be assisted by M. Alexis, a terpsichorean artist of international repute. Jack Connelly and Margaret Webb, a bright pair of entertainers, will contribute a musical absurdity, "A Stormy Finish." Deiro, the genius of the piano accordion, will be a delightful feature of the new bill. Morny Cash, "The Lancashire Lad," one of the most amusing comic singers in England, will be heard in exclusive songs. Next week will be the last of "Scrooge," Tom Terriss' adaptation of Charles Dickens' "A Christmas Carol." It will also conclude the engagement of the Original Four Londons, Lou Anger, and Amelia Stone and Armand Kalisz in the miniature operetta "Mon Amour."

### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Local news items are scarce. The city belongs to the International Typographical Union. After the strain of preparation comes the pleasure of knowing that nothing, seemingly, has been overlooked, and that the arrangements are perfect for the entertainment of delegates, ex-delegates and visitors to the fifty-seventh convention of the I. T. U. San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 is glad to have the opportunity of greeting those who are with us in spirit but separated by distance in the natural order of things. Each member is anxious to be a "committee of one" to help that welcome that holds good just as long as there is a stranger within our gates, and we refuse to admit that anyone connected with the I. T. U. is a stranger.

It isn't necessary to repeat the program or to tell of the coupon books for members. That has been done more than once. It is a little too early to say whether the special trains will arrive in time for the "get together," but that is practically assured. A clear day next Tuesday should prove delightful for those who have decided to join the caravan that will move over to Marin County and luxuriously climb the steep slopes of Mt. Tamalpais, drink of the scenery, and then descend into the habitat of the graceful redwood trees in the glades of the picturesque Muir Woods. And then think of the way Oakland Typographical Union has prepared for the visitors? Nothing has been left undone. The bay ride on Sunday with the lunch at Winhaven, the trolley ride on Monday afternoon, the lectures and musical entertainment on Monday evening in Eagles' Hall, are features that show the fraternal hand to be in evidence.

Sacramento Typographical Union entertained the international officers in generous style over Sunday. Automobile rides, a banquet, and other forms of entertainment were provided. Members of No. 46 started out to do things right—and they succeeded. Mayor Beard was at the banquet, as well as other notables in and out of the union.

J. K. Phillips is down from Latrobe to attend the convention. His nearly ninety years young make him a conspicuous figure, and his long and faithful record of over sixty years in this city and vicinity should cause him to receive that homage due services rendered the trade-union cause. Mr. Phillips was chairman of the printer delegation that greeted Horace Greeley in this city on August 16, 1859.

Eagles' Hall is on Golden Gate avenue near Hyde street, three blocks up from Market, nearly opposite the new Y. M. C. A. building. Very appropriately the fine new structure will practically be dedicated by the I. T. U.

Ross C. Wilson of the "Post" is the proud father of a little girl born on the first day of the month.

Mrs. Madeline Murray of the Treasury Department of Melbourne, Australia, called at headquarters during the week. She is a relative of Syl. Doan of the "Examiner," is traveling around the world, and may visit the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs.

At the last union meeting No. 21's delegates to the I. T. U. convention were instructed to work for the adoption of the proposition submitted by James W. Mullen increasing the executive council from three to five members. The first vice-president and a member at large, it is proposed shall be added.

Several other important matters were referred to the delegates. They deal with the old-age pension, the arbitration agreement, union-made paper, increase of I. T. U. per capita, a graduated mortuary benefit, and a proposed I. T. U. amendment allowing members to resume their positions after serving the union in any capacity.

The union decided to continue for three months the assessment for the Los Angeles strike fund.



**DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS**

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 4th Thursdays, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hqrs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays. Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—Meet second and fourth Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th. J. Toohey, 618 Precita ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandeller Workers, No. 153—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, second and fourth Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 303 Sixth; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3 Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 13105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners' Protective Union, No. 13020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia. Headquarters, same place.

Hatters—James Moran, secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific—91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. J. Kline, secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 22 Ninth.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters, No. 30—Meet first Wednesday 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

**For Women in Union and Home**

Miss Emily Butt of Jackson, president of the Mississippi Juvenile Reformatory Association, is carrying on an educational campaign with a view to securing from the next Legislature suitable provision for young offenders where they may be kept from association with hardened criminals.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is reported as saying after the adjournment of the International Congress: "I wish every opponent of woman's suffrage would pay a visit to Norway, Sweden and Finland. When they saw the effect of the enfranchisement of women in those countries, no argument would be needed, if they were at all open to conviction, to convince them that in the interest of humanity women should be given the right to vote. Norway particularly offers complete refutation of every argument against woman suffrage."

Mrs. Glendower Evans has been appointed by Governor Foss of Massachusetts as a member of the new commission to investigate the condition of wage-earning women and children, and to report in regard to a minimum wage. In the present unenlightened state of public sentiment the Governor deserves credit for putting even one woman on the commission; but, as a matter of common sense, the majority of its members ought to be women. When it comes to finding out things about women and children, women have the advantage over men every time.

Miss Christine Bonnevie is the first woman to whom the doors of the Norwegian Academy of Science have been opened. She occupies a post in the zoological laboratory of the Christiania University, and has written a standard work on biology. Moreover, Miss Bonnevie has every chance to become the first woman professor in Scandinavia, since she has been placed first on the list to fill the chair of biology at the Christiania University.

Mrs. Matthew Scott, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was elected president of a coal mining company in Bloomington, Ill., succeeding former Vice-President Adlai P. Stevenson.



## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

(Contributed by Los Angeles Strike Committee.)

Andrew J. Gallagher of the San Francisco Labor Council was a visitor last week. Mr. Gallagher's visit was on purely routine business, but while here he put in some good work, notable among which was the exposing of a dastardly bit of work by two men (?) who wear the shield of the local police department and who are rated as city detectives. This pair of birds, it has been learned, called at the room of two of the girls locked out by the cracker bakers. They forced their way through the door, set up an insulting line of talk, and when ordered to leave under threats that a policeman would be called, flashed their badges and took the girls into custody.

Although they were not accused nor even suspected of any crime, they were carried away to the Humane Society, where one of them was forced to submit to an examination as to her chastity. The examination showed her to be an absolutely innocent girl. She was released but not until after she had been read a lecture on the evils of going on strike.

Gallagher and the local labor officials have set a probe in motion and, if it can possibly be done, the offending policemen will be punished for their contemptuous act. The incident has served one good purpose, however. It has shown union men here the need of wresting political power from the employers, and probably will be reflected by many labor votes next city election.

Detective William J. Burns arrived here August 3d. Burns declared his visit was of no importance except that he wanted to confer with the District Attorney's office relative to evidence he intends presenting at the trial of the McNamara brothers for the alleged dynamiting of the Los Angeles "Times" plant. Burns will remain here several days, when he probably will go to San Francisco.

Union labor met with an expected reverse in the Connors, Maple and Bender case when the trio of union men were called in court on indictments charging an attempt to dynamite the new Hall of Records building last September. Motions to quash the indictments were denied and the trial set for December 11th. This was not

unexpected although the contentions of the defense were considered good.

George Behm, uncle of Ortie McManigal, has held the spotlight in the union labor cases the last week. Because Behm has steadfastly refused to become a witness for the prosecution of the McNamara brothers, preferring to cast his lot with the defense, he has been subjected to much the same sort of treatment that sent Mrs. McManigal to a hospital a nervous wreck. Behm was summoned by the grand jury to tell what he knew of "a plot to intimidate the State's witnesses in the 'Times' case." He refused to testify and was cited for contempt.

It was eventually agreed that Behm might answer questions along a certain line. His attorneys announced that they would advise him to refuse to testify after two or three callings before the grand jury, as it was their belief that his being called was nothing more than a plot to inconvenience him, and, if possible, intimidate him into a change of attitude.

Laundry workers installed their new officers Tuesday night. This local is showing encouraging increases.

Arrangements have been completed for a new \$75,000 Labor Temple in Pasadena. The union movement in the neighboring city is progressing, and before long it is expected Pasadena will be well organized. The foundry strike there is going along nicely. With outside help the men will surely win their struggle, and the first victory will mean an inestimable good to the other unions in giving them backbone and courage.

Members of the general strike committee wish to urge on all brothers the necessity of keeping up their strike contributions at this time. With a political campaign which is of momentous importance to the union movement here going on, it is of the greatest importance that strike benefits be forthcoming. Victory in the coming election means practically a settlement of all industrial disputes, for without the aid of the police and other advantages which political control gives them the employers will not be able to successfully cope with the strikers.

A solid front by union labor will elect the labor candidate, and not only will Los Angeles working

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men be benefited but those all over the coast, for should the employers establish firmly the "open shop" here it is their plan to advance to other cities until finally the west is in their power.

**STEEL TRUST AFTER BREAD CONTROL.**

Yes, dear reader, that is the question which confronts you now. The Steel Trust interests, not being satisfied with the fleecing exploitations that they conduct in the steel industry, are now taking possession of the bread market for the purpose of duplicating their nefarious methods in the baking industry. Not satisfied with having at their mercy the slaves compelled to toil in the production of steel and in their other subsidiary industries, they are now aiming to place at their mercy the bakery workers who are compelled to earn their living in the manufacture of bread, the main staff of life.

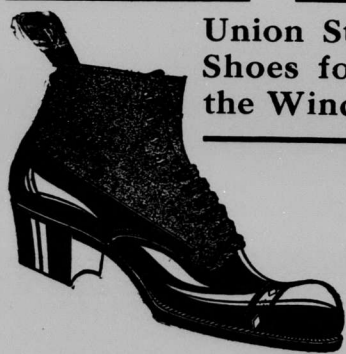
Not satisfied with having at their mercy the consumers of the entire steel market, they are now aiming to establish a condition, by taking possession of the bread market, by which they will dictate not alone the terms under which the bakery workers may earn a living, but also dictate under what terms every man, woman and child in the country may eat bread. Those Steel Trust interests are now conducting rank non-union bread factories in the cities of Greater New York, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Boston and Providence, and adding to these cities other towns as rapidly as it is possible for them to do so. Their daily output figures up into the hundreds of thousands of non-union loaves of bread.

The Bakery Workers' International Union of America has exhausted all honorable means to amicably obtain some recognition from the firms now forming the Bread Trust. Negotiations have been conducted for months between representatives of the bakery workers' international organization and the representatives of the trust plants. But the Steel Trust interests have passed the word that under no circumstances must any consideration be given the bread-consuming public by granting any kind of recognition and conditions to the bakery workers. They have declared war on the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union and organized labor in general, as well as on the bread-consuming public.

For these reasons all the trust-made products carrying the "tip top" trade-mark, minus the union label of the organized bakery workers, have been declared unfair to organized labor and its friends by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, and a vigorous public campaign has been inaugurated against these products. It is the intention of the organized bakery workers that the lot of the slaves in the steel industry must not and will not become the lot of the bakery workers.

The bread-consuming public must not and will not consent to a condition by which the Steel Trust can dictate terms under which they must eat bread, the main staff of life.

Our readers will please bear in mind the action taken by our organized brothers in the baking industry and seek to assist them by demanding bread which bears the union label. It is an easy matter to do this. The union label on the bread can be and should be obtained.

Store Open Saturday  
Evenings Until 10**B. KATSCHINSKI**Store Open Saturday  
Evenings Until 10**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.***"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"***825 MARKET STREET Opp. Stockton****SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE****Here You Will Find**

**Union Stamped Shoes for Dress, Union Stamped Shoes for Work. The Union Card Displayed in the Window and Union Clerks to fit you properly.**

**Not only are our styles correct, and the quality of our shoes dependable, but we also guarantee to save you from 50c. to \$2.00 on each pair purchased.**

**We have 500 Styles of Union Stamped Shoes for Men and Women. All Shapes, all Leathers. Priced from..... \$2.50 to \$6.00**